

# The Washington Bee

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V. L. XI

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1893

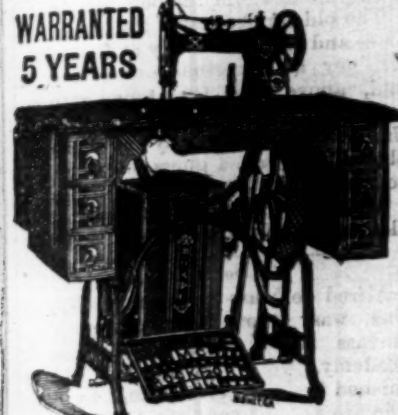
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## THE COLORED DETECTIVE.

LACY MAKING A RECORD.

Since the appointment of Lacy the colored detective many important things have been discovered by him, which goes to show what a negro can do in all branches of the Government. Whether his appointment will prove a benefit to the city is left to be seen by the record that he is making in the police department. Up to date he has proved to be a terror to evil doers and his name at this time strikes terror wherever he goes.

What is now needed is the appointment of another negro detective to work in the Southern part of the city.

## "ARE WE A PROSPEROUS PEOPLE?"

From The American Economist.

This is the question at the head of an article in the January Arena. It is by its editor, B. O. Flower, of which this opening paragraph shows the aim and method:

Essayists and politicians are continually descending upon the marvelous prosperity of our nation while comparatively few seem to imagine it necessary to consider what elements are essential to the real prosperity of a people. The accumulation of great wealth within a country's borders does not necessarily indicate that the nation is prosperous; indeed, this is the vital point which apologists for present conditions ignore, though no fact is more incontrovertible. For example, if all the wealth of the United States was controlled by five men, while over sixty million people were practically vassals or slaves it could not be said that ours was a prosperous people in the true sense of the term. And it is equally true that if conditions are such that each succeeding year drives millions of our countrymen nearer the dark sea of want and despair, even though a few hundreds or thousands of individuals become vastly wealthier, we are not in a prosperous condition. In this paper I shall give a few facts taken from different authentic sources which are studiously avoided by those whose trade it is to anesthetize the public mind and conscience.

Mr. Flower is animated by an earnest wish for the people's good. He writes adly and with frank sincerity, and is not to be classed with demagogues or reckless partisans. The American Economist has published a good many like facts, and may be held free from any aim to studiously avoid the truth or to anesthetize mind or conscience.

A travesty of his opening word might read as follows: Essayists and politicians are continually descending upon the growing poverty of our people, while comparatively few seem to imagine it necessary to give any but a one-sided and pessimistic view, or to consider facts which disprove their statements—facts from authentic sources which are studiously avoided by those whose trade it is to fill the public mind with prejudice and gloom and hate.

This is not charging it The Arena with being in that trade, but to suggest that it gives too much heed and follows too far, the bad method of these traders.

We have had a great deal of exaggeration on the one side, and doubtless somewhat of diminution on the other. We want the truth which lies between. For years newspapers of the certain kinds have studiously circulated magnified reports of firm mortgages and other proofs of alleged distress. For instance, Michigan farm mortgages have been widely given at six times what the official report of that State make them. Stories and essays, and figures made to lie by being one-sided, have shown heavy and constant toil, coarse and poor living and hate and despair under cruel tyranny as the lot of the farmer, especially in the far West.

## THEY SAY.

Lem Baily is a candidate for food inspector.

The inauguration committees have turned some people's heads.

Of course they are democrats.

They may join the people's party in '96, if that party should be successful.

It will not be until after the election, however.

After election democrats are numerous now.

Their ardor is about over now.

The American will give every man a record if he hasn't one.

Journalism on that basis is a failure.

Did you hear the news?

Two hundred colored republicans have turned to be democrats.

The democratic party cannot be fooled that way.

Don't be annoyed should you see it in the Bee.

They are still here and don't.

Don't be alarmed, the country is safe.

They are making a still hunt for food inspector.

Why is it that colored men will not apply for places held by white men?

Be on the alert for the enemy.

They are patiently waiting for the plums.

C. H. J. Taylor is in great demand.

If he doesn't get the recordership he has them all thinking so.

It is a nice thing to get persons to think sometimes.

Some people will not think.

It is reported that the American editors will also be given an opportunity.

They want more time to edit their paper.

They shall have it, remarked a colored democrat a few days ago.

Some editors have more time than they want.

It is strange that some people want so much time.

It is natural for lazy people to ask for more time.

Active colored editors, under this administration, are not in need of time.

The "Evening Star" wants to know if the Recorder's office is regarded a colored man's office.

Not any more than thousands of offices held by white men and have been held by them since the organization of the government.

If a colored man holds an office under two administrations white men assume that colored men regard their colored officers.

Be kind to those who aid you in idleness.

The recorder's office will not be vacant for a year.

Dan Brooks would like to be regarded a great man.

If Taylor is made recorder, he imagines that he will run the office.

A pointer Dan. Put it in your pipe and smoke it.

A white man will be recorder.

Some men are wise in their own estimation.

The President has returned.

The appointment, will be Matthews, of Albany.

The next will be Stewart, of New York City, or Peter B. Clark.

Ross, of Iowa, will follow.

Astwood, of New York City, will be next in line.

Smith, of Alabama, is looking at Liberia and often consults the map as to the best route to take.



RICHARD OLNEY

## ATTORNEY GENERAL OLNEY

Has recalled his rash resolution not to give the public a portrait of himself and has visited photographer and had his picture regally "look." Why Mr. Olney should have been so timid on this score is rather a mystery, as his face is certainly not one to be ashamed of.

## SALOONS AMONG COLORED PEOPLE.

To The Editor of the Washington Bee.

The family is of God. It is a sacred institution, and eminently fitted, when made what it should be, to promote the well being of the Church and of the State. It is every thing to infancy, childhood and youth, and determines, as little else can, the character and destiny of individuals and of nations. In very many cases it settles forever the question of happiness here and hereafter.

Therefore, whatever tends to ennoble life and make it one of great usefulness should be brought into and about the home. But things which are vile, things which destroy health and happiness, things which render the home a factory of crime and criminals should be excluded from the family and its surroundings. Why then do the colored people of Washington give their written consent year after year to a horde of money-seeking adventures to do among them what they can not do among their own people namely, furnish themselves by running saloons of the lowest and most lawless kind in residence streets?

Think of it! South Washington has a bar-room to every 151 of its inhabitants, and these inhabitants, are chiefly colored, in the section where the bar-rooms are thickest. Is it any wonder that out of the colored families of this city 14,000 souls were, arrested during last year for some infraction of law? Go through this city, and you will see every where the proof of the statement I am about to make, namely: that, except among the class of Afro-Americans, bar-rooms exist in residence streets wherever colored families are in the majority, and as a rule, disappear wherever white families predominate, and as might be expected, property, in the former instance for residence purposes, constantly depreciates because of the presence, of these saloons and their fruits of iniquity and crime; while on the other hand property, in the residence streets, from which saloons, and their harvest of crime and criminal are shut out, enhances its value every day.

Is it any matter of surprise that their landlords, who wish to rent their houses to the best tenants, and at the very highest figures, and when willing to sell at a handsome profit, so often refuse to rent to a people, the majority of whose families surround themselves with the very worse influences I say worse for there are no influences which are more ruinous than those which emanate from the low grogeries, which has sprung up in residence neighborhoods in this city at the touch of black men's pen?

I appeal, therefore, to every Afro-American of Washington as he respects himself, as he honors wife and children as he loves the race, and the best people all the people of this great nation, to do for his own family what the other people have done for theirs. Keep the saloon out of residence streets. This you can do by refusing to sign petitions for saloons which are to be opened at your very doors, and protesting against them at such a time as this.

WALTER H. BROOKS,  
Pastor 19th St. Bapt. Church

First Auditor Baldwin, of the Treasury, has ordered that no account shall be made special—first to come shall be first served.

Armed bands of revolutionists have appeared in the interior of Cuba, and the province of Santiago de Cuba has been declared in a state of siege.

The severest snow of the year raged the early part of this week in Wyoming. The storm was general throughout the State. Thousands of sheep are reported lost.

An Ontario Western train ran into a mass of rock which had slid on the rails at Fishs Eddy, N. Y., Thursday night. The engine rolled over the bank twenty-five feet into the Delaware River. The engineer and fireman jumped and escaped unhurt.

## DR. BUCHANAN GUILTY.

His Wife's Death by Poison Laid at His Door.

Dr. Robert W. Buchanan, who has been on trial for the past few weeks before Recorder Smith, New York, charged with the poisoning of his wife, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury remained out for 28 hours, and their lengthy deliberation gave the defendant and his counsel the hope that they would at least disagree. The verdict was in the nature of a surprise. The Buchanan case has excited a good deal of interest, following so closely as it did the case of Carlisle W. Harris, and was similar in many respects to that celebrated case. Buchanan, like Harris, was a physician who married a woman much older than himself.

The woman (Anna B. Sutherland Buchanan) had amassed considerable money through her proprietorship of a disorderly house in Newark, N. J. The couple did not live very happily together, and when the woman died suddenly under suspicious circumstances, leaving a will in which she bequeathed all her property to her husband, an old admirer of the woman called the attention of the authorities to the case. An investigation by them resulted in Buchanan's arrest and his subsequent trial ended in his conviction.

Another peculiarity of the case was that Buchanan was divorced from a young and beautiful woman to marry his second wife, and remarried his first wife within three weeks after the death of the second. Counsel for Buchanan will apply for a new trial on the ground that had Juror Paradise not fainted the jury would have disagreed, necessitating a new trial.

## Found After Ten Years.

The son of Thomas Schless, who with his sister, was lost ten years ago at Medford, Wis., has been found, and returned to his home. When the children disappeared it was thought after a search for them had failed that they had been devoured by wild animals, but it seems now that they were stolen by Indians. The boy escaped from the red skins, and found work on a farm near Mishicot. He speaks the Indian language fluently, but very little English, and it was only through words dropped here and there to his employer who happened to be acquainted with his folks that he was finally recognized. His father arrived and took charge of him. The boy says he knows where his sister is. He was 5 and the girl 7 years old when they disappeared.

## A Big Oil Deal.

It is announced from Findley, O., that the Standard Oil Company has secured entire control of its chief rival, the Manhattan Oil Company. The Manhattan Company was organized by the same New York millionaire who sold the Lima Oil Company out to the monopoly with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, and within the past six months has acquired properties worth \$1,000,000. The Manhattan forced the price of crude oil up from 15 to 48 cents per barrel. It is said to have lost millions on its late contracts. The property transferred is valued at \$15,000,000. It is believed oil will take a heavy drop.

## Abbe Buzzard as an Evangelist.

Abbe Buzzard, the former outlaw of the Welsh Mountains, who was recently pardoned from the Eastern Penitentiary, where he experienced a change of heart, on Sunday last appeared as an evangelist in several Philadelphia pulpits to turn sinners from their ways. He proved to be an interesting speaker. He told the story of his conversion in a way which convinced those who heard him that he had had a long struggle with himself, but had won the battle.

## Naronic Widows Insane.

A London dispatch states that the wife of Captain Roberts, of the steamship Naronic, which, without doubt, foundered with 70 people aboard after the vessel sailed from Liverpool February 11 for New York, and the wife of Chief Officer Wright, second in command, have both gone insane. Despair, caused by the loss of their husbands, unsettled their minds. Both have been placed in an insane asylum.

President Cleveland has decided not to accept the resignations of the delegates to the International Monetary Conference. The commission will, therefore, remain unchanged, unless some of the members decline to serve. The conference will meet May 30, and the question of a further postponement will rest entirely with its members.

## THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

A Summary of Current Events—The World's Doings for the Past Six Days Gathered and Condensed for Our Readers.

### General.

No gold was shipped from New York last week to Europe.

Over fifty-five Chinamen registered under the Geary law at Pittsburg.

The hog industry is flourishing in North Carolina. There is an increase of 100 per cent. over last year.

The big meat packers are storing their products in Eastern cities, in expectancy of a switchmen's strike in May.

The Trenton master builders are likely to give the increased wages demanded by the bricklayers and plasterers.

By the capsizing of an Arab dhow, in which 130 slaves were being conveyed south of Madagascar, all were drowned.

By a Court of Appeals decision, leaf tobacco importers will recover nearly \$2,000,000 in duties from the Government.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland moved from the White House to their summer residence, "Woodley," this week.

Insurance Agent Thomas E. Wards, of West Shokan, near Roundout, N. Y., is missing and forgeries are charged against him.

Leaders ordered a strike of the union dockers in London and the men went out, but almost immediately resumed their tasks.

Three colored children named Edwards were burned to death in their home near Aberdeen, Miss., while their parents were away at work.

While things are outwardly quiet at Belfast, Belgium, there is an increased bitterness of feeling between the Catholics and Protestants.

Sam Small's daughter, Letta Jackson, of Knoxville, Tenn., sues Arthur and Luther Wright for \$10,000, which she alleges her husband lost in gambling.

Miss Carrie Granville, playing with a troupe at a Newark Opera House, accidentally swallowed some crocoets and landanum used for a toothache, and died.

The naval authorities of Spain have been ordered to prepare war materials to be sent at once to Cuba to subdue the revolt which is gaining strength there daily.

Justice Andrews, of New York, overruled most of the demurrer of Colonel Ingersoll to Rev. Dr. Dixon's answer to the libel suit, and the case will now be tried.

Jesse Marden, of Baltimore, Md., has succeeded in saving 1,000,000 postage stamps. The lady began her collection three years ago, dating back from October last.

It has been arranged by Admiral Gherardi and the railroads that one hundred of the visiting Admirals and officers of the Columbian fleet shall visit the World's Fair.

Blaming himself for the fire that destroyed Cornelius Vanderbilt's Newport house last winter, Michael Helsen, a head servant, shot himself on Sunday last in New York.

Rev. Sam Small has retracted scandalous remarks he made about young women, at Griffin, Ga., because they attended dancing parties. A committee of the young girls' brothers waited on him.

The National World's Fair Commission, met in Chicago Wednesday. Though most of the members favor Sunday opening the commission will respect the action of Congress and keep the Fair closed.

When the train bearing 200 Zulus for the Fair reached Chicago, the savages were in possession, having locked the conductor and brakeman in the baggage car because one of their number had lost some property.

Latest reports from the tornado swept Oklahoma territory made it certain that at least seventy-five were killed and 300 injured. In the vicinity of Norman 150 farms are swept clean of buildings, fences, orchards and crops.

It is proposed to set up the big monolith quarried at Prentice, Wis., as a monument to James G. Blaine. It is 115 feet long, 10 feet square at the base and 4 feet square at the top, and is 48 feet longer than Cleopatra's Needle.

Roehl, the murderer who escaped from Sing Sing prison, has strong reasons for not getting caught. The New York Court of Appeals has handed down a decision since the escape affirming the conviction for murder in the first degree in Roehl's case. If caught he will surely be electrocuted.

The Bank of Australasia, with branches in Australia and agencies in most cities of the United Kingdom, was forced to suspend the head offices being in Melbourne. The liabilities are \$7,500,000, and assets, £10,000,000. Efforts are making in various parts of Australia to allay the panic.

A council with the Navajo Indians is to take place today, at which Lieutenant Plummer will demand the surrender of Ranchman Welsh's murderers. The treachery of the Indians is feared, and if they refuse to agree to a peaceful arrangement at once, war will be declared. Troops are now on the ground, ready for immediate service.



# TIE BEL

Published every Saturday at 1109 1 Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington second class mail matter.  
W. CALVIN CHASE, Editor.

## THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.

IN THIS COUNTRY AND HOW HE WILL ATTAIN HIS FULL RECOGNITION AS A MAN AND A CITIZEN.

This is the question that is agitating the public mind now and one that will continue to disturb the political elements until the negro is recognized as a man and a citizen. The probability of the negro's future in this country largely depends on his individual efforts. He is a citizen in the eyes of the law, but when that is applied to the negro he is often "weighed in the balance and found wanting." There is but a little justice for the negro in the South; Lynch law reigns supreme then again there is but one way to overcome it.

1st. The negro must attend to his own business and protect the virtue of his own women.

2d. He must support his own institutions and such institution that will be equally as beneficial to him as his own.

3d. He must accumulate property and educate his children and teach them to be good law abiding citizens.

4th. Politics must be subordinated and his other interests must be paramount.

5th. One class must not attempt to be white and think themselves superior to those whose character and reputation will stand the calcium light.

A crave for social equality with the Anglo-Saxons must not be entertained.

If you have money and education your color will not be a bar to your admission in the best society. Money and education are the powers that draw. The fault among a great number of the negroes in this country is in their silence.

There is more genuine honesty and industry among the colored farmers in this country than you will find among two thirds of the negroes holding government positions.

The negro must show his manhood among his own people before he can expect to ask to be placed upon an equal basis with his more fortunate white fellow citizens.

These are the forces that are needed before the negro will obtain his full rights as a man and a citizen.

## NEGRO LEADERSHIP.

Some people have an idea that as soon as a negro is appointed to an office he becomes a leader. This idea never was so false. The moment a negro is appointed to office if he was a leader at the time, he loses all the energy he ever had. He becomes a coward and if he knows a thing to be wrong he has not the moral courage to say so. The country is full of negro office leaders, or diplomatic leaders they are generally called. Consider for instance a man to be appointed by President Harrison, and if the president should make some objectionable appointments, that negro or white man will not criticize such an appointment. It makes no difference how much money he is worth, the more money he has the bigger coward he is.

There are hundreds of white and black republicans in office who were appointed by Mr. Harrison and are abusing him now.

Ex-President Harrison has faults, now that he never had while he was president. The editor of the New York Age who supported Mr. Harrison during the last campaign is abusing him as hard as he supported him. Strange to say, Mr. Harrison had no such faults when the brilliant editor of the Age was a candidate for the Haytian mission under Mr. Harrison.

There is another class of leaders called after the election leaders. This class remained mute during the fight, and as soon as the fight was over these individuals took control of the inaugural ceremonies received appointments on committees and after the inauguration they applied for some of the largest offices in the gift of the President. They were previously democrats

and a republican president had won, they would soon become republicans.

As it is now, negroes who have always affiliated with the republican party have declared themselves to be democrats. It is surprising as well as amusing to witness the fight that is going on in the different departments, for places; those who, just two days before the election and in some instances on the day of the election were red hot republicans are now democrats.

This is what you call American leadership. The negro race is without a leader until one rises and instructs the masses and direct them to learn the principles that are requisite to make a leader and one that will not truckle to the blandishments of official favors so long will the race retrograde.

## PRESIDENT HARRISON.

It is so strange that some of the present republican office holders can find so much fault with Ex-President Harrison.

They will find fault with President Cleveland should he retire from the Presidency in 1896. The editor of the New York Age, is a peculiar genius.

He always had nice things to say about Mr. Harrison when he was President and when the Age editor was a candidate for the Haytian mission. If Mr. Harrison was a good man then, is he not as good now that he is out of office?

It is so with some people, they can find a great deal of good in you when you are in a prosperous condition, but, the moment you are on the downward road, you then receive blows and knocks from those you have done the most for.

This administration, in the Age judges it rightly, is opposed to demagogues and political acrobats.

## SALOONS IN SOUTH WASHINGTON.

The communication of Rev. Walter H. Brooks in another column of this paper, is timely and suggestive. Indeed, it contains food for thought and should be carefully read and considered by all classes of citizens. It is true as he has stated that a majority of the saloons in this city, can be found among the colored people which is, undoubtedly a reflection on the race.

No one is to blame but the colored people for the large number of saloons in the section of the city to which this learned and distinguished divine refers.

Will the people continue to allow so many of them to exist? Is there not to be an improvement in this whiskey traffic? A large percent of the crime committed in this city is on account of whiskey.

Take heed at what Rev. Brooks has said and let the colored people improve their condition.

## TO BE CONGRATULATED

Miss J. E. Anderson, the business manager of the Age who has selected a fine outfit and new heading for the Age will return to the city next week. Great credit is to be given this lady for her taste and the energy that she has displayed in her efforts to make the Age the best paper in this country the new dress will appear soon.

## SOUTH WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

The colored jurors in the Clabone Howard murder case are to be congratulated by the stand they took in holding out for the acquittal of Howard. There was not the slightest proof that Howard killed his assailant.

## LEISURE MOMENTS

A certain amount of social life is absolutely essential to us all. A woman never grows so old that she ceases to enjoy the company of others. It is a greater credit to a husband to keep his wife young than to make her grow old. Let him keep in touch with the world and both he and his wife, will be the better for it.

What a man wants in the evening is something entirely different from what has engrossed his mind through the day, and that what our women want as well. It is false economy that denies a certain amount of amusement to family. One reason why some of our women are not healthier today is because they deny themselves, or are denied certain diversions which their very natures crave and should have.

## FASHION NOTES.

An empire gown developed in white cashmere trimmings of lace and ribbon is very pretty for a commencement costume.

Young women should not wear much jewelry, and what is chosen should be of the simplest.

Navy, grayish-blue, gray and golden brown serge of a light weight are serviceable for traveling costumes.

Mixed and striped chevrons are as staple as serge, will be newer in their mixed appearance than in plain colors.

For mid summer wear the Japanese silk gowns are delightfully cool and will be more patronized this summer than ever.

A water proof or printed silk can have an Empire or bell shirt with two or three ruffles. Pointed or "habit" basque or a round waist.

Pongee, silk-striped gingham, live and other lawns and crepes will answer for home afternoon wear, though the latter material is also a favorite for the evening.

There is no mistake in trimming with lace as this summer will rival last summer in that respect.

Laws are daintily trimmed with ruffles edged with Valenciennes or tulle lace.

A pale tan pongee coveren with green and lavender blossoms can be worn all summer without washing.

A figured china silk may be worn for calling and evening wear.

Rephrys that will be much liked show the many colored Roman stripes in faint shades and what are known as the bed-ticking contrasts.

In batists are noted plain yellow with a black line, pale-blue with line and moss green with a black line.

In satens an effort is made to duplicate summer silk and it is so successfully done it is difficult to tell whether it is silk or saten.

Dotted muslins are always fashionable.

Piques in faint yellow and white are liked and are usually developed with a skirt and jacket.

A printed silk should be trimmed with lace.

All skirts are faced with hair cloth lining some five and others fifteen inches in depth.

Fancy odd waists and blouses will be a craze during the summer.

Use plaid silk crepon with velvet accessories.

The "admiral", a jaunty broad brim sailor is among the latest millinery.

The blazer suits are still in vogue, especially for traveling.

## A NEW ORDER OF VOICES.

So many young women waste time and money in laboring to sing, when singing well is entirely beyond them, that it is a pity they do not occupy themselves more profitably in training themselves to speak properly, writes Junius Henri Browne in an article on "The Voices of American Women" in the May Ladies' Home Journal. Not many lessons would be required to make their voices smooth, even agreeable, as we see in the of young women who have been prepared for the stage. There is no substantial reason why American women of average intelligence notwithstanding nerves and climate should offend by their harsh tones. The day is not distant, let us hope, when the number will be reduced to a minimum. The coming century will, in all likelihood, not only see new order of things, but will hear a new order of voices that it will be pleasant to listen to.

## LEISURE MOMENTS

A certain amount of social life is absolutely essential to us all. A woman never grows so old that she ceases to enjoy the company of others. It is a greater credit to a husband to keep his wife young than to make her grow old. Let him keep in touch with the world and both he and his wife, will be the better for it.

What a man wants in the evening is something entirely different from what has engrossed his mind through the day, and that what our women want as well. It is false economy that denies a certain amount of amusement to family. One reason why some of our women are not healthier today is because they deny themselves, or are denied certain diversions which their very natures crave and should have.

In a home where love rules, and where the father and mother are the beloved companions of their children, the latter are quite sure to love, sure to love each other. It is not necessary for them to show the same tastes or inclinations, but it is important for them to respect each others opinions.

The lady should always precede the gentleman when entering either a house, church or place of amusement, and follow him when leaving, the idea being that he shall always be where he can best protect her.

The American woman has made the American man what he is today.

She has founded the truest type of home, and he has felt its influence, and by the stimulus of that influence, he has won his present position.

It is quite proper to remove the gloves when partaking of the refreshment at a wedding. If a gentleman wishes to act as your escort and you do not wish him to decline his proffered civility with as much courtesy as possible be careful how you act.

Do not urge your gentleman caller to remain longer, when they raise to take leave you should raise also and say a few pleasant words of goodbye. Men do not like to be urged to do anything, and when out making calls they very much appreciate the women who seem least eager to detain them. Women should not be judged by their beauty. These attractions are their birth right and nothing they have won.

Naphtha is effective in destorying insects of all kinds, but it be used with the utmost care. It should never be used where there is light or fire as it is very dangerous.

Read the leading on the June number of that Superb Fashion Magazine "TOILETTES." We notice that four extra pages of illustrations have been added to this number, to do justice to the hand-some wardrobes of the young folks. The secret of the wonderful success and great circulation of this popular fashion journal is shown in the new features which are never found in other fashion books. It is sold by all Newsdealers and published by TOILETTES PUBL. CO., 136 W. 23rd St. N.Y.

## GOOD SHOES.

If you want good shoes and cheap ones, in fact the best in the city, don't fail to visit Heilbrun, 402 7th st. n. w. Mention the Age when you call.

## Getting Out of Difficulty.

A young shorthand writer was once told to report a speech by the late Sir John McDonald. It happened that the Canadian Premier had come on to the House from a dinner party, and his speech in matter and form was of a decidedly post-prandial character. The youthful reporter, however, could not believe it possible that Sir John would edit, and took down every word. His editor, on seeing the copy told him it would not do, and as it was not wanted for the next morning, he was advised to go and see Sir John and get him to correct it.

Upon being shown in the reporter found Sir John, as usual, very affable. Having explained the object of his visit, the reporter was desired to read his notes aloud. This he did, while Sir John lay on a sofa listening with a face of extreme solemnity to his own incoherencies and correcting them as occasion required. When the notes were finished, the Premier rose, laid his hand on the young man's shoulder, and said in the most fatherly of tones:

"I see exactly what has happened. Now my dear young friend, I am an old man and you are a young one, and you will therefore not mind if I give you a word of advice as to the practice of your profession. My advice is this: Never attempt to report a speech unless you are perfectly sure that you are sober."

With this Sir John bowed out his astonished visitor.

## How to Guess a Woman's Age.

A volume of memoirs has been published giving the experiences of a French president of the senate. It bears curious testimony to the inaccuracy of women on the subject of their own ages. As the writer's information is from the calendar, he speaks only of the criminal classes. The only instances in which he finds correct dates given by women are when they are under twenty-five or over eighty-five. At these periods of life, he says, they are to be trusted.

At all other periods the sure controlling tendency is to understand. The magistrate has been able to give a rule for guidance. He finds that female prisoners invariably state their ages as twenty-nine, thirty-nine, forty-nine or fifty-nine, and from this remarkable circumstance he deduces his rule. If their ages are in the forties they boldly set them down in the thirties, but conscientiously asserting itself, they keep as near the truth as they can and fix them at thirty-nine. Whether male criminals do the same the magistrate does not state.

## THE POMPADOUR CLOCK.

IT WAS VAIN AND BELIEVED ITSELF SUPERIOR TO EVERYBODY.

Its Musical Voice Resembled the Vibrations of a Harp, and the Belfry Chimes Were Second Rate in Its Opinion—Discontented With Its Environment, It Fined Until a Worse Fate Overtook It.

In the shop of a bric-a-brac dealer there was once an old clock of the time of Mme. Pompadour. It was of chiseled bronze, and was decorated from head to foot with gilt and enamelled ornaments. Its face was of silver, and its hours and minutes were marked by precious stones. The clear tones of its striking resembled the vibrations of a harp, and it struck several notes like the chiming of ancient Flemish clocks. At noon it played a fragment of a minuet. It sang its little air very sweetly, but when it had finished it was silent until noon of the next day. It had formerly belonged to very rich people. Indeed, the clock had been the queen of the prettiest salon of the time. How many beautiful ladies had been charmed by listening to it. So it was prouder than the Grand Turk. It believed itself superior to everybody, and even the belfry chimes and the great bell itself were second-rate in its opinion.

"How pretty I am," it said, looking at itself in a mirror. "Nobody in the world has an air of more elegance and distinction than I. I am sure that if the Shah of Persia should come by here he would prostrate himself at my feet."

Upon a neighboring shelf stood a collection of little Saxony porcelain figurines. They looked at the clock through their long-handled eye-glasses, and paid court to it from morning till night. It was droll to see how the clock was puffed up with pride in the presence of all the beaux. Sometimes it would tell them of the bouillottes where it had reigned, and of the beautiful powdered ladies in their brocade silk robes, among whom it had lived.

It believed its charms eternal. "Ah!" it said, in its little crystal voice, "how weary I am of this shop! Every time this horrid old man comes to wind me up it seems to me as if the Evil One had laid hold of me. I do just hate him, with his eternal complaints of his aches and pains! What have I ever done to be stuck up among his dusky candelabra and his rusty old engravings of the time of the First Empire? They are too ridiculous, are they not?"

"And me, too," the little marquis answered.

"Do you suppose that we were born for such a fate, my dear? Never a ray of sunshine comes into this forlorn old shop!"

"Oh! it is killing, my dear, and if we did not hear your lovely symphonies, it's not much pleasure we should have in the world."

Every day the clock and its admirers would repeat this discourse. It happened that one day the old bric-a-brac merchant fell ill. Gout took him and nailed him fast to his couch, and kept him a month of aches and groans, in the rear of his shop. December 31 came. The clock had not been wound, and it stopped. In vain it tried to move its hands, to sound its silvery chimes. It remained silent.

"Oh, oh! what is the matter with you, my dear?" asked the little marquis on the shelf. "You are so silent. Are you in pain?"

"But the clock did not reply."

"Plague take the old witch!" said one of the porcelain figures. "She has bored us quite long enough with her babblings! Let her rest now; she has had her day!"

The mortified clock tried to strike, but could not make a sound.

"Come, now, don't rouse the old dowager," said the Saxony marquis, with an amused air. "It would be sacrilege to flirt with that old skeleton when we have such a bevy of pretty ladies here."

So saying, he brought his eye-glasses to bear on the engravings of the ladies of the First Empire, with their short waists. They had been neglected so long that they were now all smiles and courtesies, and the friendly old gossip—the clock—was forgotten.

The poor clock became paralytic. That which had ridiculed the gouty merchant and his aches was bought by a jeweller, who took it to pieces to sell the gold and precious stones on its face and in its works. Dismantled, it was transferred to the shop of another dealer across the street, where it was thrust among rubbish on the back shelf. There remained only a few hours of life, but from the corner of its dusty shelf the clock had time to perceive the little porcelain marquis who had been so devoted to it, with his hand on his heart and his leg extended for an elaborate bow. He was blowing kisses to the ladies of the First Empire.

## Trades that Affect the Teeth.

Quicksilver miners follow the most unhealthy trade in the world. The fumes of the mercury produce constant salivation and the system becomes permeated with the metal, the teeth of the unfortunate men drop out, they lose their appetite, become emaciated, and, as a rule, seldom live longer than two years. Chloride of lime, employed by bleachers, frequently destroys the enamel and dentine of the teeth. But phosphorus, used so largely in the manufacture of lucifer matches, affects a very large number of persons, women, girls and children greatly preponderating. People who work in soda factories are affected by the teeth becoming soft and translucent; they break off close to the gums.

Doctor Hesse, of Leipzig, states that bakers are likely to suffer from carious teeth on account of the flour entering the mouth during work, collecting on and around the teeth, where it decomposes and generates an acid destructive to the dentine.

## FARMER'S ADVICE TO GEN. HAYES.

Thought He Would Do Better President Than Farming.

The story is told that the late ex-President Hayes had for a neighbor in Ohio a testy old fellow, who ran a small truck farm, says the Detroit Free Press. He was honest and upright, and Mr. Hayes held him in high esteem, notwithstanding his lack of social amenities and respect for persons.

On one of his visits to Ohio during the Presidency he passed the old man's farm and found him planting potatoes in a patch near the road. The President, being somewhat of a farmer himself, noticed some peculiarity in his neighbor's style of planting, and after a few minutes' chat, he called his attention to it, and the old man argued the point a while.

"After all," concluded the President, "I don't think you are doing it as it should be done for the best results."

The old farmer rested his arm on the fence and looked steadily at Mr. Hayes. "They ain't neither one of us," he said, "above havin' fault found with us, but if you jest go on Presidentin' the United States your way an' I go on plantin' my way, I guess we won't be no worse off in the end."

Mr. Hayes accepted the suggestion pleasantly and passed on.

## A Dog's Story.

Alfred de Musset, the famous French poet, was at one time conducting a canvass for election to the French Academy. He was elected to it by those who are all members; and custom requires that an aspirant shall go about soliciting the votes of members. Musset had gone from one Academician to another, and was on his way, on foot, to the house of the Count de Saint-Aulaire, just outside Paris, whose vote he hoped to gain. When he almost arrived at the place a large yellow dog began to follow him; but the dog sneaked behind, and as the poet was too much wrapped in his thoughts to look round, he did not know that what was perhaps the most hideous dog in Paris was at his heels. When the poet rang at M. de Saint-Aulaire's door the dog watched his chance, and as the door was opened slipped into the house.

The servant supposed the dog was the new comers, and the poet supposed that it belonged to the house. The host and his family were warm admirers of Musset, and gave him a very hearty welcome, though they glanced askance at the horrible yellow dog, which had curled his long legs down on a beautiful rug woven by the young lady of the family as a present to her grandmother.

"Extraordinary taste," said the host to himself. "To a great poet anything may be pardoned."

"Strange," said Musset to himself, "that an elegant family like this should keep such a hideous cur."

When, presently, the poet had been invited to remain to dinner, and the dog had promptly accompanied the family and their guests to the dining-room, the master of the house was in grave doubt whether anything could be pardoned to a poet. The animal rushed round the table, grabbing at pieces of food, frightening the venerable grandmother almost to death, and acting like the hungry vagabond that he was.

The hostess, by way of delicate compliment to her guest, carved a large plate of food to be placed for the dog. The animal ate it in a minute's time, and galloped round the table for more. He backed ferociously when one of the family declined to give him a piece of meat that he saw on a plate. The dog's actions prevented any conversation or enjoyment of the meal. The host looked at his guest and wondered. The guest looked at his host and wondered. As the party was rising from the table the dog rushed against a servant and caused him to upset the greater portion of a set of rare and precious china, an heirloom in the family. The ladies gathered about weeping, and began to pick up the precious fragments. Something in his hostess's look inspired the poet with a sudden and fearful thought. He rushed up to the count.

"Can it be possible, sir," he exclaimed, "that you supposed that this dog belonged to me?"

"Why, of course, we supposed he was yours," said the count. "He came with you, did he not?"

"I never saw the hideous beast before!" said Musset. "I supposed all the time that he belonged to the house."

Then the animal, which had shown signs of uneasiness during the little conversation, sneaked toward the door. He was turned out; but once well outside he shook himself and trotted off with a complacent air, which seemed to say:

"Well, that's all right—so long as you didn't turn me out before dinner."

M. de Saint-Aulaire voted for Musset.

"But," he said, "I shouldn't have done so if that dog had really been his."

Upon such little things do great things depend.

## Evolution of Names.

Many names are radically changed by the omission or introduction of one or two letters. From the German Bauer to the English Bowers, and from the French Boulanger to the English Bullinger, is but a step, as it were. But there are no people who are often more humorously accused of altering their names than the Irish. Thus, Dillon has become Dyllin; Dwyer, Devore; Dwyer, McCarty; MacKartee and Makart; Slattery, Slater and Slattery; O'Brien, Obrian and Breen; McGinness, Guinness and Inniss; Reilly, Reily; Duffy, Dufay; McGuffin, McGoffin; Quinn, Queen; Fogarty, Fougart; Haggerty, Hagarty; Sully, Soule. The English singer, Abraham, merely dropped a letter when he went on the stage. He was a Hebrew, and his real name was Abraham.



# THE BEE

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SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1893

## Locals.

WANTED: At this office two la-  
dies to learn the printing business.  
Permanent work. Apply at once.

There will be some very fine at-  
tractions at Kerau's theatre next  
week.

Walter Middleton is doing a very  
good pension business. If you  
want your pension cases attended  
to properly do not fail to give him  
a call.

Three persons attended the concert  
of Madame Selika Wednesday  
night. The rain prevented a large  
audience.

Mr. Calvin T. S. Brent is doing a  
successful business.

The remains of the late Mrs. L.  
Chase will be interred on Thursday  
May 13th.

Mr. W. H. Clark is building fifteen  
fine houses.

The improvements that are to go  
on Mr. W. A. Stewart's home will  
make it one of the finest in the city.

Call at the BEE office if you want  
cheap and first class printing done.

If all mothers were impartial  
how much more happiness might  
be found in all our homes. On-  
acquainted to observing family  
life can see much unhappiness re-  
sulting from that cause. Children  
starving for a little demonstration  
of love oftentimes see it all lavished  
on another brother or sister  
who is growing up to a life of self-  
ishness because the parent has  
with partiality indulged its every  
 whim. And the Marthas in our  
families! I have often heard  
Mary commended and Martha cen-  
sured, but I think that if Martha  
had gone to entertain the friends  
they would have had no dinner  
as part of their entertainment.  
How often have I heard people  
say: "How entertaining Nellie  
is, so different from her sister  
Jennie," while I knew that  
Jennie had been preparing the  
dinner, though all the time  
wishing she might be in the mids  
of the guests. But there always  
have been Marthas doing too much  
"serving," and always will be  
until mothers rear their children  
more wisely and with less  
partiality, so that all shall share  
alike. — B. E. E. Ladies Home  
Journal.

A well known man of large experience,  
Mr. A. J. Baker, Agent for the Merchants  
Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J., station-  
ed at Kansasville, Wis., tell what he knows  
about Salvation Oil: "This is what he has  
to say: 'You Salvation Oil for a sprain  
and rheumatism combined, for that I  
woud I used it for is the best remedy  
that I ever used. The first bottle did me  
so much good that I kept on using it until  
it cured me. It is the best remedy of  
the kind I ever used.'

THE WORLD'S FAIR.  
Final arrangements for the Sale of Tick-  
ets via the B. & O. R. R.

For the benefit of those desiring to at-  
tend the World's Fair the Baltimore &  
Ohio Railroad will sell Excursion ticket-  
to Chicago and return, at low rates.  
Tickets will be on sale until November 1  
1893. They provide for a reduction  
of 20 per cent, below regular rates. Tick-  
ets will be valid only for continuous  
journey. Tickets at higher rates will be  
sold that will permit holders one stopover  
pending going and returning.  
Pullman accommodations may be re-  
served in advance of journey. For rate  
and information apply to nearest B. & O.  
Ticket Agent, or Chas. O. Scull, Gen'l  
Passenger Agent, Baltimore, Md. m-1-4.

For persons of all kinds, whether rheumatic,  
neuritic, or otherwise, salvation Oil is  
the great cure on earth. Mrs. Anne  
Tanner, 1213 Market St., Denver, Col.,  
wrote: "I contracted a heavy cold, ac-  
companied with pains all through my  
body. A friend suggested Salvation Oil.  
After using it three nights in succession  
I know, the fourth morning cured of all  
pains."

## ODD CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

Instances Where It Has Resulted from a  
Sudden Mental Shock.  
Sir William Dalby, consulting aural  
surgeon to St. George's Hospital, has  
been noting down some "strange inci-  
dents in practice"—that is to say, cer-  
tain cases within his own experience as  
a medical practitioner—which he con-  
fesses himself unable to account for by  
any course of cause and effect with  
which the profession can be said to be  
at all accurately familiar, says the Lon-  
don News.

The most curious have reference to  
the effects of emotion on the various  
senses. One is that of a lady who was  
standing before her toilet table and  
looking through an open door into her  
husband's dressing room, when she saw  
in a mirror the reflection of her hus-  
band in the act of cutting his throat.  
From that moment she was absolutely  
deaf.

A similarly sudden and complete loss  
of hearing happened some years later  
to a young married lady who was sud-  
denly brought face to face with her  
dead husband at a time when she be-  
lieved him to be quite well and when  
she was going to meet him after a long  
absence.

On various occasions Sir William  
Dalby has noted the remarkable effects  
produced upon the hearing by emo-  
tional influences, not only by great  
mental shocks, but by mental strain.  
He has known not only sudden grief,  
but also overwhelming joy instantly to  
make a person quite deaf. Sir William  
Dalby has known the sense of smell  
to be lost by very strong emotional in-  
fluence, and with this the sense of  
taste.

A remarkable instance of loss of a  
faculty is that of a brother physician  
who in boyhood found himself sud-  
denly deprived of the power of speech.  
He was a man of middle age and of ro-  
bust appearance. His hearing was  
perfect and he could understand all  
that was said, but his replies were al-  
ways communicated by pencil and pa-  
per. One day this physician announced  
that the power of speech had returned  
as suddenly as it had originally left  
him. He added that he was entirely  
unable to ascribe the recovery to any  
cause, and Sir William Dalby confesses  
that his experience does not enable  
him to offer any explanation.

What Grandma Used.  
The belles of the seventeenth cen-  
tury slept with their hands in chicken  
skin gloves to give the skin delicacy  
and whiteness.

To keep the complexion peachy and  
pink the old time beauties believed  
there was nothing equal to the juice of  
strawberries, either fresh or preserved.

Madame Recamier is said to have  
bathed her face, neck and arms in  
fresh buttermilk once a day.

April snow water, bottled and well  
corked, was and is used by many a  
soft-skinned woman for the preserva-  
tion of her loveliness.

To make the waist slender it was the  
custom of early English ladies to sleep  
in stays tightly clasped and corded.  
But this is not to be recommended for  
beauties nowadays.

When a society belle of our grand-  
mothers' day happened to be afflicted  
with a foot too long for beauty, she  
shortened its apparent length by wear-  
ing very high heels. Sometimes the  
heels were so high that grandmamma  
could scarcely walk upon them.

To remove skin blemishes that were  
too pronounced to serve as beauty  
marks the unlucky old time beauties  
used to bind salt pork upon the offen-  
sive spots, and sometimes even eel-  
skins and chopped frogs' legs were em-  
ployed.

Sitting the skin at the outer edge of  
the eye to give greater size to that orb  
was not an uncommon thing in the  
good old days.

If a girl happened to be afflicted  
with stooping shoulders her devoted  
mother would bind a flat piece of  
board upon her back to keep the erring  
shoulders straight.

But there were some very dainty  
things which were employed by grand-  
mamma and her friends to keep them-  
selves lovely. For example grand-  
mamma dipped her laces in lavender  
water to make them smell sweet. She  
sprinkled her looks with oil of rose-  
mary. Her finger tips were touched  
with rose paste and so were her lips,  
while her skin was fragrant with attar  
of roses which old nurse poured into  
her bath.

Russian Peasants.  
Here is an amusing and strictly true  
incident, illustrating the character  
traits of the Russian peasants.

A party of peasants who had been  
cutting wood in a forest near Diansa,  
and had spent all their earnings on  
drink, were wending their way home-  
ward.

"Well, brethren," said one of the  
party, "we are a lot of bad fellows."  
"How so?" asked the tipsiest.

"We have wasted our summer's earn-  
ings in brandy, while every honest man  
should lay by something for the win-  
ter."

All looked grave at his rebuke.  
Then:

"We are a lot of bad fellows, in-  
deed," rejoined the party.

"Let us punish ourselves for our  
waywardness," suggested an elderly  
peasant; "let us inflict upon each other  
twenty-five blows."

The whole party assented again.

They cut sticks and began executing  
the self-imposed punishment. They  
each stripped and stoically received the  
strikes.

The last one of the party, however,  
demurred, and attempted to run away  
before his turn came. He was caught,  
and in punishment for his attempt to  
escape he received fifty lashes, double  
the number of the designated chastise-  
ment.

Hardly alive, the poor fellow was  
brought to Diansa, where he was laid up  
in the hospital for some time.

## AMUSEMENTS:

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regularly.

When visiting our city please

favor us with your patronage and

oblige. Respectfully, &c.,

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The Leading House in the City

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lic from all sections of the country.

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"As we journey through life let us live

by the way."

KEEPING A WIFE YOUNG.

A certain amount of social life is

absolutely essential to all of us—to

the old as well as to the young,

writes Edward W. Bok in a pertinent

article on man's inability to

see things as others see them, in

the May Ladies' Home Journal. A

woman never grows so old that she

ceases to enjoy the company of

others, and generally the older she

grows the more she enjoys it. It

is always a pity to see a man fall

into a state which he explains by

saying: "Oh, we're getting old, and

don't care for so much variety in

our lives." In the pure unselfish-

ness of his soul he always speaks of

"us" and "we," as if it naturally

follows that because he is getting

antiquated his wife must keep pace

with him in his decline. Men all

too often make their wives too old.

His actions and his habits neces-

sarily influence those of his wife.

Let him keep in touch with the

world, and both he and his wife

will be the better and the younger

for it. I like to see a man proud of

his wife because she keeps young.

Old age is beautiful and has its ad-

vantages, but a man makes a great

mistake when he rushes a woman

unnecessarily toward it. And he

does it perfectly when he de-

prives her of those enjoyments

which every man should give his

wife. No economy is so false, so

hollow and so misguided as that

which seeks to withhold one pleasure

from the life of a good woman,

a true wife or a loving mother.

The best home a man can give a woman

becomes "poky," as one woman I

know expresses it, if she is asked to

live in it three hundred and sixty-

five days out of every year. The

good Lord knows that woman's life

in this world is hard enough. She

travels a path of endurance and

suffering, to which man, be he ever

so heavily afflicted, is an entire

stranger. It was given to man to

make that path as pleasant, as easy

and as bright as possible. Every

dollar that a man spends for the

happiness of the woman of his home

will come back to him in double,

yea, in four-fold measure.

Cooks all over the land, whatsoever

dispersed whether catering for hotels and

restaurants, or occupying the more modest

position in a private family, are earnest-

ly requested to try a bottle of Salvation

Oil and keep it always on hand. It acts

on burns and scalds like oil on the trou-

bled waters, instantly quieting the pain

and affording at once a quick and effect-

ual cure. 25c.

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ment.

These contracts contain three

very important features to the pol-

icy holder (should he wish to dis-

continue his payments because of

temporary embarrassment) name-

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## TO TEST THE CHINESE LAW.

A Case Will be Made and Carried to the Supreme Court.

The plans for testing the right of the Government to expel Chinamen from the country under the Chinese Exclusion act of May 5, 1892, have been perfected between the Treasury Department, the Department of Justice and the courts. The plan is for a Chinaman to be arrested in New York on May 6, the first day after the expiration of the year which Chinese residents were given to register, and to have him taken before a commissioner, as provided by law. The commissioner will decide that he ought to be deported, and an appeal will be taken to Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court, upon the ground that the Chinaman is entitled to release on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Lacombe, it is understood, will decide in accordance with the terms of the act—that such a writ cannot issue, and that the provision against the writ of habeas corpus for subjects of a foreign power is not in conflict with the Constitution. The counsel for the Chinamen will then appeal to the Supreme Court, and arguments will be heard at once upon all the law questions involved.

## Drought in Europe.

Rain has not fallen in many parts of Europe in two months. England has no record parallel of long drought. France has to go back more than a century and a half, to find an equal period of dryness. Rain has become such a phenomenon that people quite enjoy reading statistics about it, and in Paris telegrams announcing showers in distant provinces are posted and scanned with as much interest as news of earthquakes would be. There is already a very serious side of the subject. There is a genuine famine of green vegetables, and prices are 50 to 100 per cent above the normal. Great forest fires, which have in some cases destroyed villages, have swept large tracts in various parts of Europe this week. Even grass has withered, and there is not the usual spring pasturage for stock. Planting was early, but the crop prospects are now very gloomy.

## Gladstone's Narrow Escape.

The fact has been disclosed by the confession of the fanatic Townsend, now in jail in London, that he deliberately planned the assassination of Mr. Gladstone. He was waiting for Gladstone in the park, as he was going home about midnight, but failed to fire because of a fancied resemblance of Gladstone to his deceased father. Townsend openly justifies his decision to kill Gladstone on the advice publicly given by the Tory leaders. He declares such an act would be only justifiable homicide, according to the best interpretation of the language of Balfour and Churchill. Mr. Gladstone himself treats the case of the crank with complete indifference; his friends, however, hope he will abandon his custom of strolling home alone through the park at midnight.

## Recent Appointments.

President Cleveland made the following appointments this week: L. F. McKinney, of New Hampshire, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Colombia; Thomas L. Thompson, of California, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil; George William Caruth, of Arkansas, to be Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Portugal; John M. Wiley, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Bordeaux.

## A Colossal Armory Trust.

Final details in organizing the leather trust, composed of the leading dealers in sole leather in New York, Boston, Baltimore and other places, and the owners of large tanneries, which is to be called the United States Leather Company, are being carried out in New York. It is said that the company will be capitalized at \$130,000,000; \$30,000,000 preferred, \$80,000,000 common and \$10,000,000 in debenture bonds.

## Wanted to Shoot Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone, who was out late to a dinner party in London, had just entered his home when a man was noticed to be following him. A policeman ordered him away and arrested him. In the scuffle the man, whose name was William Townsend, fired a pistol. From letters found on his person, directed to Gladstone, threatening to shoot him, it was decided that the man was a crank.

## Cleveland and the Russian Treaty.

A committee appointed by a mass meeting last Sunday in Chicago to protest against the Russian Treaty called on President Cleveland and presented the resolutions adopted. Mr. Cleveland said that the right of asylum was carefully guarded by the treaty, and that the document should be published as soon as it was within his power to bring about that result.

## Stamp Gatherer's Fate.

With the vague understanding that she would receive \$500 as soon as she collected 1,000,000 canceled postage stamps, Miss Lottie Mair, of Berwick, Pa., waited for three years gathering them. She finally secured the desired number, but alas! there was no purchaser and no \$500. She became melancholy, and it is feared may lose her reason.

## Coal Prices Are Reduced.

The Western and Eastern coal agents held a meeting in New York city, at which the Western agents reduced the price per ton 50 cents on the four sizes, broken, egg, stove and nut coal, thus in a measure following the example of the Eastern agents. The latter recommended the monthly output to be 2,750,000 tons.

## A Colored Tariff Reform Club.

The "Colored Tariff Reform Club of Georgia" has been organized at Atlanta for the discussion of political questions. A resolution has been adopted endorsing the administration of President Cleveland.

## TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Hungary proposes to legally recognize the Israelites' religion.

The bankers and financiers of the world will hold a congress at Chicago from June 19 to 25.

The German Reichstag has voted to make the German representative at Washington an Ambassador.

The list of casualties by last week's cyclone in Oklahoma Territory, foots up fully 100 killed and 500 injured.

Queen Victoria, who has past several weeks in Florence, Italy, arrived with her suite at Windsor Castle.

"Dave" Disbler, on trial for helping "Bunco King" O'Brien to escape, was acquitted at Rome, N. Y.

The Ohio Republican State Convention will be held at Columbus on June 7 and 8. The old ticket will be re-nominated.

It is probable that the trial of Lizzie Borden for the murder of her parents will begin in June, at Fall River, Mass.

Senator Proctor, of Vermont, and two local capitalists will build at Kenville, Tenn., the largest marble mill in the world.

The failure of the Union Loan and Trust Company, at Sioux City, Iowa, has carried down a number of business houses.

The Canadian Pacific Railway officials have completed plans for a line of steamships between Vancouver and Sydney, Australia.

For allowing Murderers Pallister and Roehl to escape from Sing Sing, Keepers Hulse, Murphy and Glynn have been dismissed.

A syndicate has been formed in Chicago for the purchase of the Jeff Davis mansion or "Confederate White House," at Richmond, Va.

An effort is being made to raise the gunboat, Scorpion, sunk in the war of 1812 at Upper Marlboro, Md., for exhibition at the World's Fair.

Aged 64 and a widower, J. A. E. Gibbs, inventor of the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine, will marry Miss Maggie Craig, of Staunton, Va., aged 25.

Canada's Government will give \$1,000 to the families of the Cuttyhunk, (Mass.) life saving crew, lost in trying to rescue the men of the St. John brig Aquatic.

The statistics of cigar manufacture in the Ninth Revenue District of Pennsylvania for the year 1892 give that district rank as probably the first in the country.

Andrew T. Sullivan has been appointed postmaster of Brooklyn, N. Y., vice George S. Collins, deceased. He has been connected with the office for the past seven years.

Dr. William Everett was elected to Congress in the Seventh Massachusetts to succeed Representative Lodge, who resigned to become U. S. Senator. He is a son of Edward Everett.

J. C. Haven, a Memphis (Tenn.) proof reader, disappeared, and so did David Lampkin's wife. It is now believed they eloped on \$5,000 of Lampkin's money, and they are being hunted on the Pacific coast.

A telegram was received at the Department of State from the United States Minister at Constantinople reporting the settlement of the Marsovan incident, the burning of the American College at Marsovan.

President Cleveland, when questioned by business men and others who were anxious for an early session of Congress, is said to have named September as the date when he will call the national legislators together.

News was brought to the Adjutant General of Colorado at Denver that the Navajo Indians in New Mexico had begun a hostile demonstration against the white settlers and killed eight of them. Troops will be sent to quell the trouble.

The hearing of evidence before Commissioner Raines in the Carlyle Harris case took place in New York. A number of witnesses testified to Helen Potts buying and taking morphine pills, but this testimony was controverted by physicians and friends of the dead girl.

Smokeless powder, manufactured at the Government works at Newport, has been tested, with satisfactory results, in guns up to six inches calibre, and the use of ordinary gunpowder is likely to be abandoned in military or naval operations in which small arms or rapid-firing guns are the chief weapons.

The Register at Stanford University announces that ex-President Harrison will begin his course of lectures on international law next October, when the new school of law will be opened. Besides general instruction in law, the course includes training in branches that will fit students for the public service.

Captain Gilbert C. Wilts, U. S. N., died in New York from congestion of the brain, after six days' illness. He had been in the navy about thirty-eight years, fifteen of which was sea service. His last duty was the command of the Boston, from which he was detached, about four months ago, and placed on waiting orders. He commanded the Boston during the trouble in Hawaii, when our flag was raised over the islands.

The finishing work upon the World's Fair buildings and exhibits has been pushed with tremendous energy by a great army of workmen, and the Exposition was formally opened on Monday, May 1, according to the previous proclamation. Like all the preceding World's Fairs since 1850, however, the opening at Chicago was considerably in advance of the completion of the fair. It will take at least a month to get all the exhibits in shape and to have every department in perfect running order.

John Luccock, an electrician in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Pittsburg, Pa., made a statement to-day that may throw some light on the loss of the Naronic. He said his brother Robert was second engineer on the Naronic, and that just after the vessel arrived at Liverpool on its last trip he wrote a letter to his brother Thomas, stating that the ship's boilers were in very bad shape and that unless repairs were made the return trip would very likely prove to be a dangerous one.

## WORLD'S NAVIES IN LINE.

CLEVELAND REVIEWS THE GORGEOUS WAR SPECTACLE.

Miles of Booming Guns—Countless Thousands on Jersey and New York Heights View the Marvelous Scene—Stirring Sight on River and Land.

The Columbian naval review and parade in New York was a grand success. The weather was stormy, and a heavy fog hung over the river on the 27th, but it disappeared toward noon, and the rain ceased, when at 1 o'clock the beautiful dispatch boat Dolphin, having on board the President and cabinet, passed between the line of giant steel war ships, extending up the Hudson River for two miles above 84th street.

The Dolphin passed slowly on its way, ship after ship belched out a salute of 51 guns, and clouds of white smoke rolled over the river, while the heavy reverberations shook the buildings on shore and rolled away in echoes like thunder among the Palisades.

The familiar figure of the President was in full relief as he stood, almost alone, far out on the poop of the yacht, and those who did not know him guessed who he was, because he alone lifted his silk hat as he came abreast of each fire-belching vessel. Never, except in war, if even then, was there heard such a cannonading. In all, some 1,600 discharges from heavy guns were fired.

The line of war ships, dressed in countless flags and streamers, was a sight never to be forgotten. There was in line 35 modern steel war ships, besides the three Spanish caravels, while the river was filled for miles with gaily decorated yachts, tug boats, excursion steamers and crafts of all kinds. After the review, the yachts and river craft moved around the war ships for hours, making the air vocal with shrill whistles, the clanging of bells, the strains of music and hearty cheers. At this time, the flagship Philadelphia, the floating penitentiary of Commander-in-Chief Gherrard, slipped silently from her moorings and stemmed the swift tide to a point opposite the tomb of the nation's hero, Grant, and there fired a salute to the memory of our greatest general in the war that preserved the States.

When night fell the war ships held the multitudes upon the shores and on the steamboats by a superb spectacle with signal lights, flash lights, search lights and fireworks. The proud English cruiser Blake led all the rest with a brilliant night dress of electric jewels, which flung her outlines in lines of fire against the sombre background of the cloudy night. At the end of all she showed to what length the English Vice Admiral was willing to carry his friendly feelings by flashing upon the deck which he commanded a fiery figure of Washington, the man who led these colonies in war upon his kingdom. For hours the sullen sky was crisscrossed with paths of brilliant flame, and the horizon served as a background for colored signal lights and glorious pyrotechnics. It lacked but an hour of midnight when the black night conquered and closed in upon the scene turning the glory of the day into treasured memory.

A great banquet was given the fleet officers at the Hotel Waldorf in the evening and the night included a great ball at the Madison Square Garden.

On Friday, the 28th, the land shore parade passed off with great success. The war ships still remained at New York the first of this week, still attracting thousands of visitors. It is estimated that fully 2,000,000 people in all saw the first great spectacle of the Columbian year.

## CARLISLE SEES (BANKERS).

He Frankly Tells Them the Government's Policy.

Secretary Carlisle had a conference with leading bankers in New York on Saturday last, and the result is probably of great importance to the business condition of the country. The conference lasted somewhat over an hour. The Secretary said that he was there to make a frank, free and open statement of what he believed to be the financial policy of the Government. In the first place, the Secretary said that an issue of bonds just at this time might be an effective remedy, but it would only be temporary, and that it would be followed by disturbances in the money market, and would in the end retard the determination of the administration to repeal the Sherman Silver law. The Secretary said positively that there would be no bond issue, except as a last resort. The Secretary said the currency laws were in bad shape and needed revision, and revision should start with the Sherman law. There is a determination also to show the miners of silver the evil effects of the Sherman law on their fortunes. The Secretary is of the opinion that the silver miners themselves and Western business men generally have been steadily losing money by the operation of the Sherman law. Eastern banks are now refusing credits to the South, Southwest and West, and Chicago banks have followed the example.

The bank presidents, replying to Secretary Carlisle, cordially informed him that they would be ready at all times to co-operate with him in the successful administration of the financial policy of the Government. They shook hands and there was harmony all around. In the meantime the Secretary continues to receive offers of gold from unexpected sources.

## War Cloud in Cuba.

Dispatches from Madrid indicate that Spain is much excited over the revolt in Cuba. The Governor of Cuba is censured for permitting the uprising, and may be superseded by Gen. Campos. War ships and troops are held ready to send to Cuba at a moment's notice.

The Viking Ship Sails for New York. The Viking ship to be exhibited at the World's Fair, as a model of the ships in which the Norsemen are supposed to have discovered America, sailed on Monday for New York from Bergen, Norway.

## THE WORLD'S FAIR OPEN.

THE PRESIDENT TOUCHED THE BUTTON ON MONDAY, MAY 1.

With Roaring Cannon, Fluttering Banners and Shouting Thousands, the Machinery Starts—Interesting Ceremonies—Much Work Yet to be Done.

The great world's fair at Chicago was formally opened to the public on Monday, May 1st. There were a large number of guests present, including the President and his Cabinet, the Duke de Veragua, members of Congress, many Governors of States, and some 3,000 other distinguished persons. An immense crowd witnessed the event.

The opening ceremonies were held in front of the east entrance to the Administration Building. A grand stand had been erected on which were seated 2,000 invited guests, 600 musicians and 250 newspaper men, besides the distinguished government and fair officials who occupied a special platform thrown out in front.

At the appointed time, the President touched the golden electric button, and the machinery of the great fair began instantly to move. At the same moment the national flag broke from the halcyons of the centre flagstaff of the Administration Building and 700 other flags, and banners sprung to sight on the various other buildings, a national salute of 21 guns was fired from the warship Michigan, and the mammoth electric fountains began to play.

The opening day found the great buildings of the fair all practically completed, although some interior decorating yet remains to be done. About half of the exhibits were in place, and the general work of clearing up and putting on the finishing touches remains to be done. It will be fully a month before the fair is in complete running order.

The ceremonies began at 10 o'clock, with the performance of John K. Paine's "Columbian March." W. H. Milburn, chaplain of the National House of Representatives, then invoked the blessings of heaven on the Columbian enterprise. "The Prophecy," written for the Fair by W. A. Croft, of Washington, was read, and after an orchestral overture Director General Davis, as master of ceremonies, made the opening address and introduced President Cleveland.

The President spoke as follows, in a clear and far-reaching voice:

I am here to join my fellow citizens in the congratulations which befit this occasion. Surrounded by the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity, and in view of magnificent evidences of American skill and intelligence, we need not feel that these congratulations will be exaggerated. We stand to-day in the presence of the oldest nations of the world, and point to the great achievements we have effected, asking no allowance on the score of youth.

The enthusiasm with which we contemplate our work intensifies the warmth of the greeting we extend to those who have come from foreign lands to illustrate with us the growth and progress of human endeavor in the direction of a higher civilization.

We, who believe that popular education and the stimulation of the best impulses of our citizens lead the way to a realization of the national destiny which our faith promises, gladly welcome the opportunity here afforded us to see the results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted longer than ours in the fields of man's improvement; while in appreciative return we exhibit the unparalleled advancement and wonderful accomplishments of a young nation, and present the triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people.

We have built these splendid edifices, but we have also built the magnificent fabric of a popular government whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. We have made and here gathered together objects of use and beauty, the products of American skill and invention; we have also made men who rule themselves.

It is an exalted mission in which we and our guests from other lands are engaged, as we co-operate in the inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightenment; and in the undertaking we here enter upon we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of nations.

Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony, and let us not lose the impressions of this moment. As by a touch the machinery that gives life to this vast Exposition is now set in motion, so at the same instant let our hopes and aspirations awaken forces which in all time to come shall influence the welfare, the dignity and the freedom of mankind.

After the address, the President advanced and placed his finger on the button that started the great engine, amid a scene of indescribable enthusiasm.

After the ceremonies, luncheon was served to the presidential party, and a reception was held. The President and party then entered carriages and were driven to the Manufacturers' Building, where the President met the foreign commissioners. A tour of the various buildings was then made, the President being present at the dedication of the Women's Building.

The President was very much impressed with the beauty of the World's Fair buildings and the magnificence of the general effect as seen during a private tour of the grounds on Saturday.

## A Rush of Immigrants.

A New York dispatch says that ten thousand immigrants have been booked by the different steamship lines to be landed here within the next three months. They are all hurrying this way to avoid cholera in their own country and detentions by severe quarantine regulations on arrival here. The steam ships Indiana, from Liverpool, with 775 passengers, and the Switzerland, from Antwerp, with 685, have arrived. The British Princess has sailed from Liverpool with as many more, and the rush here for the entire summer will be unprecedented.

## May Day in Europe.

May Day passed in Europe without the revolutionary uprisings feared at many national capitals. Riots occurred at Marseilles, but all other demonstrations were orderly, although large forces of military were kept under arms.

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